



# Prepositions of Location: At, In, On

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Graphics for this handout were developed by Michelle Hansard.

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Prepositions expressing spatial relations are of two kinds: prepositions of location and prepositions of direction. Both kinds may be either positive or negative. Prepositions of location appear with verbs describing states or conditions, especially *be*; prepositions of direction appear with verbs of motion. This handout deals with positive prepositions of location that sometimes cause difficulty: *at*, *on*, and *in*.

The handout is divided into two sections. The first explains the spatial relationships expressed by the three prepositions. The second examines more closely the uses of *in* and *on*.

## Dimensions and Prepositions

Prepositions differ according to the number of dimensions they refer to. We can group them into three classes using concepts from geometry: point, surface, and area or volume.

### Point

Prepositions in this group indicate that the noun that follows them is treated as a point in relation to which another object is positioned.

### Surface




Prepositions in this group indicate that the position of an object is defined with respect to a surface on which it rests.

# Area/Volume


Prepositions in this group indicate that an object lies within the boundaries of an area or within the confines of a volume.

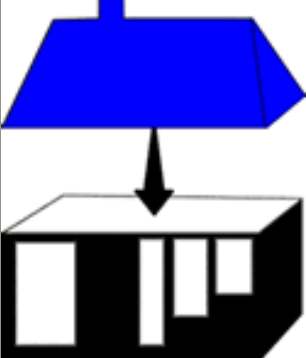

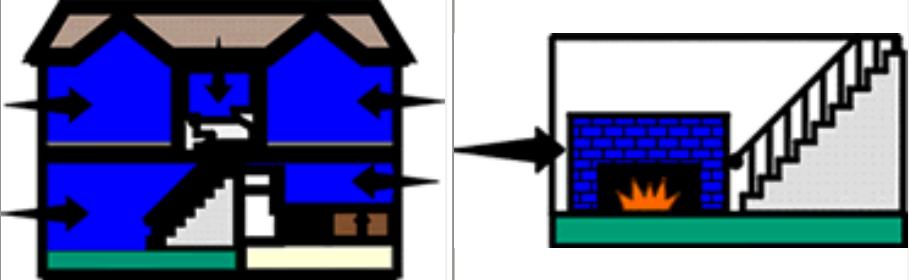
Notice that although in geometry surface and area go together because both are two-dimensional, in grammar area and volume go together because the same prepositions are used for both.

In light of these descriptions, *at*, *on*, and *in* can be classified as follows:

<b>at ..... point</b>	
<b>on ..... surface</b>	
<b>in ..... area/volume</b>	

The meanings of the three prepositions can be illustrated with some sample sentences:

1) My car is <b>at</b> the house.	
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<p>2) There is a new roof <b>on</b> the house.</p>	
<p>3) The house is <b>in</b> Tippecanoe county.</p>	
<p>4) There are five rooms <b>in</b> the house, which has a lovely fireplace in the living room.</p>	

All of these sentences answer a question of the form, "Where is \_\_\_\_\_?" but each gives different information. Before going on, explain to yourself the spatial relations shown in each sentence.

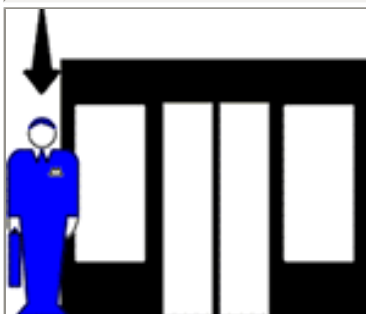
1) locates a car in relation to a house, understood as a fixed point. 2) treats the house as a surface upon which another object, the roof, is placed. 3) locates the house within a geographical area. 4) treats the house as a three-dimensional structure that can be divided into smaller volumes, namely, rooms, inside one of which is an object, the fireplace.

## Using "at"

*At* calls for further comment. Because it is the least specific of the prepositions in its spatial orientation, it has a great variety of uses. Here are some of them:

## location

5a) Tom is waiting for his sister **at** the bank.

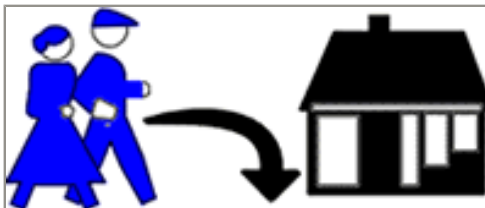


5b) Sue spent the whole afternoon **at** the fair.

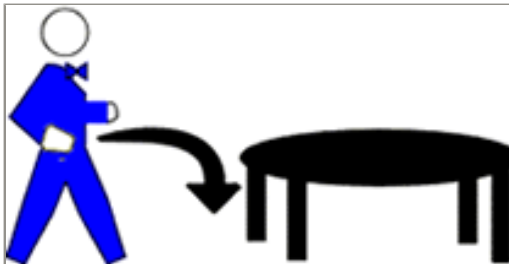


## destination

6a) We arrived **at** the house.



6b) The waiter was **at** our table immediately.

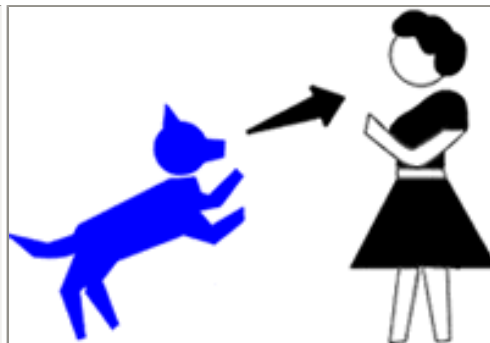


## direction

7a) The policeman leaped **at** the assailant.



7b) The dog jumped **at** my face and really scared me.



In 5a), the bank can be understood as a point defining Tom's location, much as in 1) above. It makes less sense to think of a *fair* as a point in 5b) since fairs are usually spread out over a fairly large area. Probably *at* is used in this case just because it is the least specific preposition; it defines Sue's location with respect to the *fair* rather than some other place. In 6a), *at* exhibits its cause/effect relationship with *to*, which cannot be used here: arrival at a place is the result of going to it. For more on this relationship, see the handout [Prepositions of Direction: To, \(On\)to, \(In\)to](#). 7a) and 7b) show that with certain verbs of motion *at* may be used with the same meaning as its directional counterpart *to*, that is, direction toward something. Again, see the directional prepositions handout.

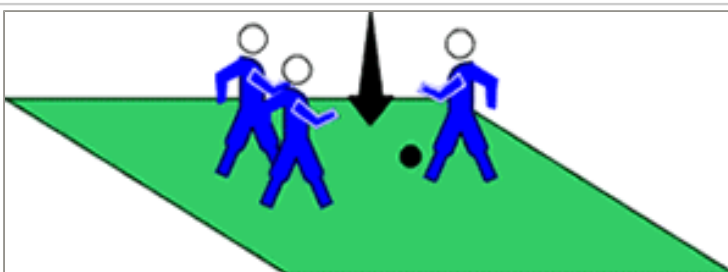
In the remainder of the handout, we will look at special problems that arise in choosing between *in* and *on*.

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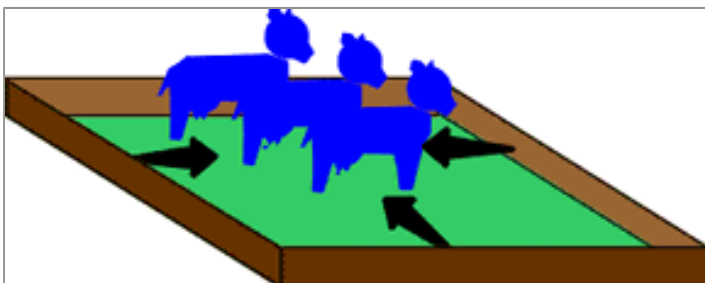
## "in" and "on"

1. Nouns denoting enclosed spaces, such as a field or a window, take both *on* and *in*. The prepositions have their normal meanings with these nouns: *on* is used when the space is considered as a surface, *in* when the space is presented as an area:

Three players are practicing **on** the field.  
(surface)



Three cows are grazing **in** the field. (area)



The frost made patterns **on** the window. (surface)



A face appeared **in** the window. (area)

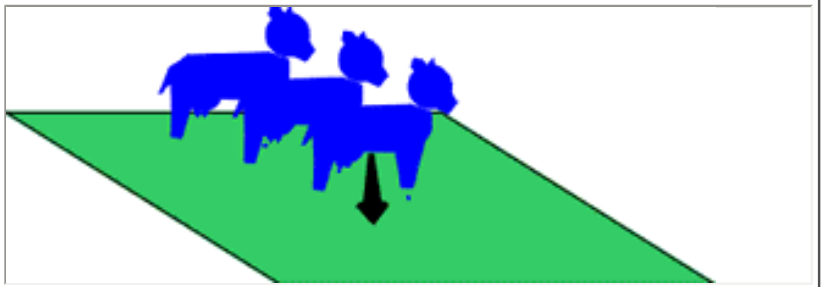


Notice that *in* implies that the field is enclosed, whereas *on* implies only that the following noun denotes a surface and not necessarily an enclosed area:

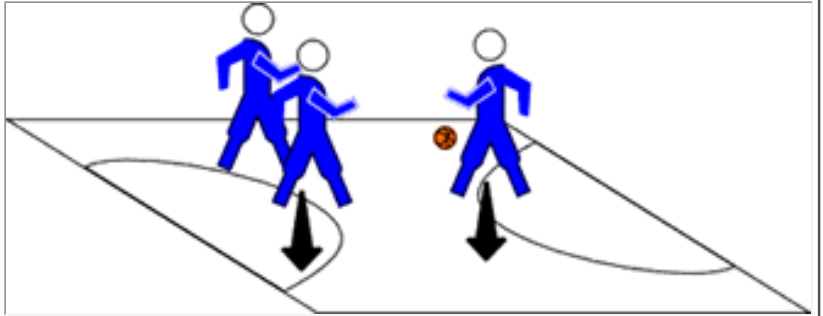
The sheep are grazing **in** the pasture. (enclosed by a fence)



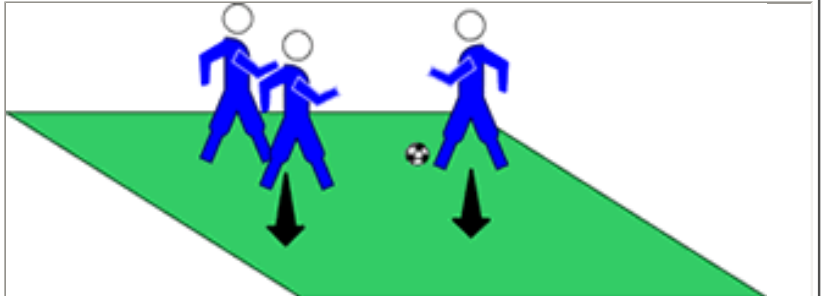
The cattle are grazing **on** the open range. (not enclosed by a fence )



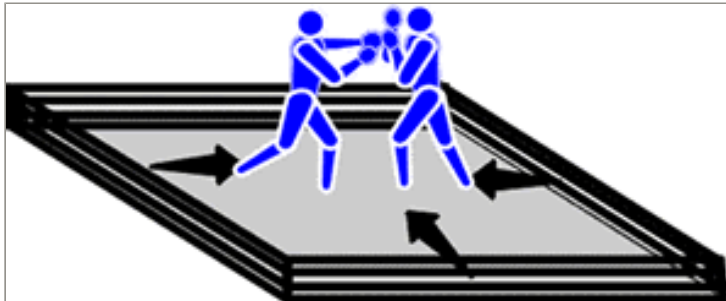
Three players are **on** the basketball court. (not enclosed)



Three players are **on** the soccer field. (not enclosed)



Two boxers are **in** the ring. (enclosed by ropes)



2. When the area has metaphorical instead of actual boundaries, such as when *field* means "academic discipline," *in* is used:

She is a leading researcher **in** the bioengineering field.

3. Several common uses of *in* and *on* occur with *street*. The first two follow the general pattern of *in* and *on* usage. The third is an idiom that must be learned as a unit.

a) The children are playing **in** the street.



b) Our house is **on** Third Street.



c) He declared bankruptcy last week, and now he's **out on the street**.

(This is an idiom meaning that he's poor.)

In a) the street is understood as an area enclosed by the sidewalks on either side. Compare b) with the discussion of sentence 3) in the first section. Here *on* locates the house on either side of Third Street: it doesn't mean that the street is a surface on which the house sits. Because the street is understood as a line next to which the house is situated, *on* functions much like *at* in its normal use: it locates the house in relation to the street but does not specify the exact address. For that purpose, *at* is used because the address is like a particular point on the line. Compare: "Our house is at 323 Third Street." In c) *out on the street* is an idiom meaning "poor" or "destitute."

4. *In* and *on* are also used with means of transportation: *in* is used with a car, *on* with public or commercial means of transportation:

- in** the car
- on** the bus
- on** the plane
- on** the train
- on** the ship

Some speakers of English make a further distinction for public modes of



transportation, using *in* when the carrier is stationary and *on* when it is in motion.

My wife stayed **in/on** the bus while I got out at the rest stop.  
The passengers sat **in/on** the plane awaiting takeoff.

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